SHORTER NOTES

THE STATUS AND COMPOSITION OF ASPLENOSORUS.—In 1937 Dr. Wherry established the hybrid genus *Asplenosorus* for Scott's Spleenwort, *A. ebenoides*, the hybrid between *Asplenium platyneuron* and *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*. The hybrid generic name was also used for the rare *A. inexpectatum* E. L. Braun ex Friesner (*Asplenium ruta-muraria* × *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*) in 1940.

Mr. Morton has noted (Amer. Fern J. **46**: 152–155) that there are other hybrids of the Appalachian Aspleniums that possess genomes of both *Asplenium* and *Camptosorus* that could be placed in the hybrid genus. He did not make the new combinations on two grounds. First, the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature at that time required that all new names, including hybrids, be accompanied by a Latin description or diagnosis, which *Asplenosorus* was not; therefore it was illegitimate. Secondly, Mr. Morton felt that the hybridization indicated closer relationship between *Camptosorus* and *Asplenium* than generic distinction might warrant, and so he preferred to combine the two genera.

More recently, however, the International Code (1972) has been amended to allow hybrid generic names to be validly published if the parental genera are cited (Article H.9). The following new combinations are necessary whenever *Camptosorus* is maintained as a genus distinct from *Asplenium*:

Asplenosorus gravesii (Maxon) Mickel, comb. nov.
Asplenium × *gravesii* Maxon, Amer. Fern J. **8**: 1. 1918.
Asplenium bradleyi × *Asplenium pinnatifidum*.

Asplenosorus kentuckiensis (McCoy) Mickel, comb. nov.
Asplenium × *kentuckiense* McCoy, Amer. Fern J. **26**: 104, *t. 11*. 1936.
Asplenium pinnatifidum × *Asplenium platyneuron*.

Asplenosorus pinnatifidus (Nutt.) Mickel, comb. nov.
Asplenium pinnatifidum Nutt. Gen. No. Amer. Pls. **2**: 251. 1818.
Asplenium montanum × *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*.

Asplenosorus trudellii (Wherry) Mickel, comb. nov.
Asplenium × *trudellii* Wherry, Amer. Fern J. 15: 49, *t. 4, f. 4–5*. 1925.
Asplenium montanum × *Asplenium pinnatifidum*.

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TWO ADDER'S-TONGUES NEW TO MISSOURI.—For the past four years the senior author has been studying the distribution of the five species of *Ophioglossum* native to Louisiana (*O. crotalophoroides, O. engelmannii, O. nudicaule* var. *tenerum, O. petiolatum*, and *O. vulgatum* var. *pycnostichum*). After extensive searches the authors have collected two of these species, *O. crotalophoroides* and *O. petiolatum*, in southern Missouri. Both collections are state records and represent the northernmost known locality for each species.

Ophioglossum crotalophoroides Walt., Bulbous Adder's-tongue, was found on a south-facing slope in sandy, cherty soil in Thayer City Cemetery in Oregon County, Missouri, on April 12, 1974 (*Thomas et al. 38497*). Ninety-two small plants were collected in three different areas of the recently developed part of the cemetery. None were found in the Bluegrass sod of the older part of the cemetery. Many of the specimens were fertile, but all were smaller than those from the southern part of the United States. This fern is easily overlooked, and two collecting trips to this spot on rainy days in April, 1973 were fruitless.

Ophioglossum petiolatum Hooker, Stalked Adder's-tongue, was collected in sandy soil beside the south wall of Holly Grove Baptist Church in Cooter, Pemiscot County, Missouri, on May 15, 1973 (*Thomas & Marx 34700*). The reflected heat from the building probably helps to keep the soil warm enough for this fern to become established.

Voucher specimens are on deposit in the herbaria of Northeast Louisiana University and the Missouri Botanical Garden. The research was supported in part by two NLU Faculty Research Grants.—*R. Dale Thomas, Paul S. Marx, and David Lawson, The Herbarium, Biology Department, Northeast Louisiana University, Monroe, LA 71201.*

LYCOPODIUM CERNUUM IN GEORGIA'S COASTAL PLAIN—The Nodding Club-moss is common in both the New and Old World tropics. In the continental United States it grows in coastal plain areas west to Lousiana (J. K. Small, Ferns of the Southeast, 1938; E. T. Wherry, The Southern Fern Guide, 1964). In Georgia *L. cernuum* is reported from only six counties: Charlton, Brantley, Randolph (R. McVaugh and J. H. Pyron, Ferns of Georgia, 1951); Lowndes (E. Quarterman, Amer. Fern J. **43**: 73. 1953); Colquitt, and Long (W. H. Duncan, Amer. Fern J. **45**: 9. 1955; **55**: 146. 1965). The few collections of *L. cernuum* presumably reflect an uncommonness or rareness of the species in the state. Our data indicate a broader range than previously thought and suggest a more general occurrence of *L. cernuum* in Georgia.

We now wish to report a northward range extension of roughly 60 miles and seven new county records in Georgia's coastal plain. The new localities with voucher specimens are BRYAN CO.: Borrow pit near the Ogeechee River and US-80, *Drapalik & Jacobs 2368* (MICH, NCU, Georgia Southern College); BULLOCH CO.: Borrow pit along unpaved road six miles south-southwest of Statesboro, *Bruce & Drapalik 72045* (MICH); CANDLER CO.: Borrow pit 11 miles west-northwest of Statesboro, *Bruce & Drapalik 72058* (MICH); ECHOLS CO.: Borrow pit 1.2 miles north of Howell along Ga-135, *Norsworthy 340* (Valdosta State College); GRADY CO.: Roadside bank two miles south of Whigham, *Faircloth 4* (GA, Valdosta State College); MCINTOSH CO.: Three miles from Long County line on Ga-99, *Newton 63* (Georgia Southern College); and WAYNE CO.: Borrow pit on edge of Satilla River flood plain southwest of Screven, 9 Dec 1973, *Waters s. n.* (Valdosta State College).